**05** Ogikubo Irrigation Channels

Irrigation channels were constructed in

the Odawara area during the latter half

of the 19th century; the channels, with a

total length of 10.3 km, run from the

Yumoto intake in Hakone to Ogikubo in

Odawara. Sections of the irrigation chan-

nels use stones quarried from the

Kazamatsuri area, which are welded

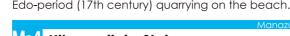
pyroclastic flows. In 2011, the channels

were designated as a Civil Engineering

Heritage Site by the Japan Society of Civil Engineers.



Buddha hall at Shiraitogawa River



on the shore from shipwrecks.

Kibune-jinja Shrine Kibune-jinja Shrine, located to the south of Manazuru Port, used to be called Kinomiya-daimyojin. It is said to have enshrined old Buddhist statues washed up

17th century. You can see the remains of Cave of former Nyoraiji-temple

lwa Masonry Area (in Manazuru)

The Iwa Masonry Area is located north-

west of Manazuru Station: volcanic activi-

ty about 220 to 180 thousand years ago

formed a cinder cone, which can be

observed in a cave of the former Nyorai-ji

Temple. Many stoneworkers lived in this

area, and their work is evident in the

many stone walls of private homes in the

area. The beach of the Iwa Masonry Area

was highly deformed by quarrying in the

The Kibune Festival, held annually on July 27–28, is dedicated to prayers for safe passage at sea; the festival is designated as an important intangible folk cultural property. A great deal of the stonework in the shrine uses Hon-Komatuishi stone (andesite).



### 4 Jogan-ji Temple

pyroclastic material.

Jogan-ji Temple is the family temple of the Doi clan, who helped Minamoto no

Shitodo-no-iwaya Hidden Cave in Yuga-

wara, northwest of Mt. Shirovama and

near Manazaru, is a historic site associat-

Minamoto no Yoritomo, after losing a

battle with the Heike clan at Mt. Ishibashi-

yama in 1180, hid in this cave. Then, he

fled to Hakone-jinja Shrine, and to Awa (in

The cave was created by erosion of the

ed with Minamoto no Yoritomo.

the south of present-day Chiba).

Shitodo-no-iwaya Hidden Cave (in Yugawara)

Here, you can see many kinds of gravestones. The temple is designated as the cultural property of Kanagawa Prefec-

An 800-year-old juniper tree in the garden has been designated as a natural monument.



Shitodo-no-iwava Hidden Cave

(in Yugawara)

The juniper tree at Jogan-ji Temple

### used as the Yagurasawa Okan Road. It has been preserved as the Old Ashigara Road.

Mt. Yagura-dake

Mt. Yagura-dake is a pluton created by cooling magma that penetrated the Ashigara rock formation approx. 1,150,000 years ago. Pressure from the plate then raised the pluton to a height of 870 meters above sea level to create an extremely new type of rock composed of quartz-diorite. The unique form of the rock resembles a turret watching over Ashigara Pass and gives the mountain its name,

Ashigara-toge and Ashigara Road (Yagurasawa Okan Road)

Ashigara Road, which runs through the

Ashigara Pass, is older than the Tokaido

Road in Hakone; and the place-name of

Ashigara remains in classics, Kojiki and

Manyoshu. When Mt. Fuji erupted in

800, Ashigara Pass was blocked and

Hakone Pass was developed to detour.

After the Tokaido Road was developed in

the Edo period, part of Ashigara Road was



# 106 Haneo Shell Mound

The Haneo shell mound, located southwest of Oiso hills, dates to the early Jomon period (about 5500 years ago).

The low area around the Nakamuragawa River was a seaside bay 9000 to 6000 years ago. Earthquakes have since lifted the area to its present elevation.

The original site has disappeared due to land development, but some unearthed artifacts are exhibited at the Odawara Haneo Shell Mound Local Cultural Center and in 'Koyurugi', the the excavation town center of Tachibana.

Ropponmatsu is located at the west end

of the Oiso hills and on the ancient high-

way connecting the manors of Nakamura

and Soga, and also on the way to

This is also known as the place where

Minamoto no Yoritomo and his army

passed en route to Kyoto to chase his

younger brother Yoshitsune. From here,

you can enjoy a panoramic view of the

Manazuru Peninsula was created by vol-

canic eruptions about 150 thousand years

ago. The coastal Forest located near the

tip of Manazuru Peninsula is a forest of

huge Japanese black pines and cam-

phor trees, as well as evergreen broadleaf

trees. The evergreen broadleaf forest pro-

vides shade that attracts fish, and the

forest supports a rich biotic environment

triple-peaked rock is visible at high tide. At

low tide, you can see that the peaks are

part of one large rock. The peninsula was

created by lava eruptions about 150

Around the rocky shore, you can see bio-

logical treasures such as the Beadlet anemone (Actinia equina) and the bub-

ble-tip anemone (Entacmaea quadricol-

teeming with fish along the rocky shore.

Mitsuishi Coast

thousand years ago.

Hakone volcano, and the Ashigara plain formed by the

Ma1 Coastal Forest & Fish Breeding Waters

**07** Ropponmat<u>su Site</u>

Oyama shrine.

Sakawagawa River.



Ogikubo Irrigation Channels

Reserved coastal forest

Shitodo-no-iwaya Hidden Cave (in Manazuru)

This historic site near Manazuru Port is associated with Minamoto no Yoritomo. After losing a battle with the Heike clan at Mt. Ishibasiyama in 1180, Minamoto no Yoritomo fled into the Hakone mountains, stayed in this cave, then escaped to Awa (south of present-day Chiba).

This sea cave was etched out by waves, and then lifted to its present elevation by the Great Kanto Earthquake.

Manazuru Peninsula, southeast of

Hakone, is known for its high-quality

andesite; quarrying on the peninsula

dates back to the Kamakura period (12th

During the Edo period (17th to 19th cen-

turies), stone was quarried to construct

Edo-jo Castle (the present Imperial

Palace). Along the coast, remnants of

stones with holes caused by chisel wedg-

century).

ing are visible.

Manazuru Peninsula Stone Quarry Sites



Shitodo-no-iwaya Hidden Cave (in Manazuru)

### Fudo-taki Falls

This 15-m-high falls is located in the Okuvuaawara area, west of Yuaawara. The rock behind the falls is a lava that erupted from Yugawara volcano 400 to 250 thousand years ago. A white mineral called zeolite is visible in the rocks around the falls. The zeolite found here is called Yugawarite. On the left side of the falls you can see Migawari-Inari (a god of harvests and guardian deity of the area) and on the right side you can see Shusse-Daikokuson (the god of wealth).



River sourced from the outer rim of Hakone caldera eroded the soft Ashigara rock formation downstream and created the waterfall. At outcrops nearby, visitors can observe the vertical aspect of the Ashigara rock formation and see



birthplace of Kintaro, a Japanese folklore hero. There are huge volcanic tuff rocks called Kintaro's Play Rocks, which are originated

### Y6 Yugawara Onsen (Hot Springs) These hot springs are located along the

Fujikigawa and Chitosegawa rivers.

The oldest Japanese anthology, called Manyoshu (literally "Ten Thousand Poems"), issued in the 8th century, mentions Yugawara Onsen in one of the

These hot springs are rated as highly beneficial to one's health. The hot springs were ranked very highly during the Edo period (17th to 18th centuries), and they were designated as sanatoriums

for army troops during the Japanese-Russo War (1904-1905). Many writers and artists have also enjoyed this quiet mountain hot spring hideaway.

# Fukuura-Katsurago Coast

botanical obsevation

Owakudani

H1 stroll Owakudani

Tamago-chaya

0460(85)5443

0460 (84) 9981

Manazuru Shell Museum

Mitsuishi

two rocks labeled Bonji-butsuzo in

Remnants of stones with holes caused by chisel wedging

Sanskrit letters and Kobo-no-suzuri-ishi

The boundary between the lava from the eruption that created the Manazuru Peninsula (about 150 thousand years ago) and the underlying Tama Loam layer is visible here.

At the boundary, one can see layers of red ash that were oxidized by the high-temperature lava flows.

Clumps of bubble-tip anemone (Entacmaea quadricolor) are in the ocean nearby; the anemone is designated as of Mannazuru peninsula and natural monument by Kanagara Prefecture(a protected species)

**Ubako Onsen** 

H3 Hummocky Hill

Hakone Park Volunteers under Ministry of the Environment

Ebisuzaki

Misaki-iriguchi

Banbaura

Manazuru Peninsula is made of lava that flowed

from a volcano about 150 thousand years ago. You can see not only the geology but also various kinds of plants and coastal life forms.

Kintaro play stone

Mi 3 Yuhi-no-taki Falls

Association of Minamiashigara Geo guide

(In the Minamiashigara City Office) 0465 (73) 8001

While walking the mountain pass from

Hakone Visitor Center to Owakudani valley, you can observe the volcanic landform and

plants which grow along the passway.



The boundary between the lava

The trace of stone quarries

### Mt. Makuyama Mt. Makuyama was formed on the south-

east slope of Hakone volcano about 150 thousand years ago. On the side of Mt. Makuyama, you can

when lava flows solidified. The ume plum trees blossom on the mountain side during February to March, which is the time of the ume plum festival. called Ume-no-utage.

see columnar joints that were formed





H3 Kintaro-iwa

Lake Ashinoko

Owakudani valley

500m

Beadlet anemone

500m

Course B: Light mountain hike from Kojiri to

Ohama

Course D: Manazuru's geology, life forms, and

Manyo park 🌰

2 to 3 hours

ne fish market Manazuru harbor

Nakagawa Kazuma

Art Museum

Ohayashi Observatory Park

Manazuru Volunteer Sightseeing

(In the Manazuru Town Tourist Association)

Mi 2 Mt. Yagura-dake

Ashigara Road

e site of Ashigara-Jinja Shrine

0465(68)2543

Nangosan was formed on the southeast slope of Hakone volcano during an eruption about 150 thousand years ago. At the base of Mt. Nangosan, there is a pond called Jikansui (the suicide pond), where it's said that Minamoto no Yoritomo, after losing the battle at Mt. Ishibashiyama saw himself reflected on the surface of the pond and decided to commit suicide. But the feudal warlord Doi Sanehira persuaded him not to.



# Mt. Nangosan



Mt. Nangosan

Ubako St

H3 Funami-iwa

Hakone Tour Guide Association

(Hakone Visitor Center)

(In the Hakone Tourist Association)



## Stone-paved Road nants of spring in cave H18 Shiraishi-jizo (stone statue) Hakone-yumoto St. Onsenba-iriguchi H18 Outer Rock Walls of Fukuzumi Ryokan H12 Tamadare-no-taki Falls Dai-no-chaya Hakone Tour Guide Association (In the Hakone Tourist Association) 0460(85)5443 500m This course allows you to investigate the mysterious origin of the Yumoto area, and get to

Fujiyama-toride

Okubo

Course A: Hakone-yumoto hike 2 to 3 hours (can be shortened)

stone walls using lava

Kanagawa Prefectural

ra government

Access by train

Museum of Natural Histo

know the history and the Onsen (hot springs)

Mitsuishi Coas







01 Hayakawa-ishichouba-gun (Stone Quarry Sites 500m Course C: Covering battle between Hojo clans and Toyotomi clans at Odawara

Odawara-jo Castle and Ishigakiyama-ichiya-jo castle are famous tourist spots, and they made use landscape of Hakone volca-







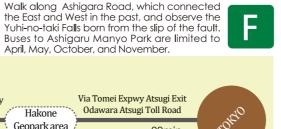






Via Tomei Expwy Atsugi Exit Odawara Atsugi Toll Road Hakone Geopark area

April, May, October, and November.



Hakone

# growth because the city flourished as a temple town. Huge cedar trees aged more than 500 years seen along the approach to the temple grounds are part

of a Prefectural Natural Monument. Along the cedar-lined approach to the temple, there are stone lanterns representing the twenty-eight mansions of the Chinese constellation system. These lanterns are made of stone obtained from Hakone volcanic mountains and were donated by religious associations in Odawara and other areas.

# Mii/ Seizaemon hell pond

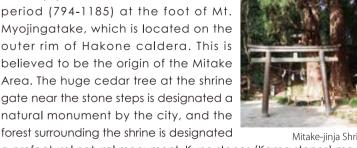
This pond is sourced from the outer rim of the Hakone caldera and 13,000 tons of water springs each day. It is said in a legend that the water started flowing during the Edo period; however, it is also thought that people had lived here from ancient times because of remains from the Jomon period (14,000 – 1,000 years



ago) that have been unearthed nearby. Since a film plant was built here to take advantage of the water source, Minamiashigara City has experienced significant growth. The water has been selected for inclusion in the list of 100 Great

## Milake-jinja Shrine and Yasashiba quarry

Mitake-jinja Shrine was built in the Heian period (794-1185) at the foot of Mt Myojingatake, which is located on the outer rim of Hakone caldera. This is believed to be the origin of the Mitake Area. The huge cedar tree at the shrine gate near the stone steps is designated a natural monument by the city, and the



of tuff from the Hakone volcanos are used for the stone steps of the approach to the shrine, and there are quarries scattered throughout the surrounding area from which stones were obtained for the walls of Edo and other castles.

# **Hojo Soun** (1432/56–1519)

The first head of the Hojo clan, was one of the major power holders during the Sengoku period (the warring states period). He was also called Ise Moritoki, or Ise Sozui. The Hojo clan, who resided at Odawara-jo castle, ruled the Kanto region for five generations (for over 100 years). Related geosite numbers: 19,23,24

Minamoto no Yoritomo (1147–1199)

## Formed the first shogunate government in Japanese history (Ka-

makura Shogunate; 1185/92–1333). There are many stories in the Hakone Geopark associated with Yoritomo, before he formed the Related geosite numbers: 5,14,25,28,33,36,37,38

Toyotomi Hideyoshi (1537–1598)

# clan (the lord of Odawara-jo castle) in

Who was a warlord of the Sengoku period, destroyed the Hojo

1590. In this way, he unified the political factions of Japan and brought an end to the Sengoku period. He is also known as Related aeosite numbers: 17.24



Yagura (turret). It also served as a landmark on Ashigara Road.

# Yuhi-no-taki Falls

The Hakone volcanic sediment and the Ashigara rock formation came into contact by fault movements. The Uchi

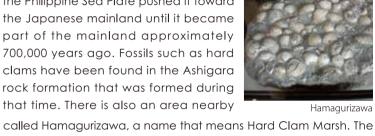


in Mt. Kintoki.

The Izu crustal block was once a volcanic island in the southern area. Movement of the Philippine Sea Plate pushed it toward the Japanese mainland until it became part of the mainland approximately 700,000 years ago. Fossils such as hard clams have been found in the Ashigara rock formation that was formed during that time. There is also an area nearby

Mi4 Around Hamagurizawa

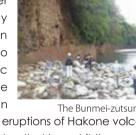
ty in the Jizodo Area.



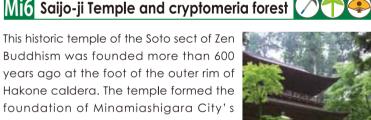
fossils are designated Minamiashigara City Natural Monuments and samples are exhibited at Minamiashigara City Museum and a facili-



the rampaging river, and the Bunmei-zutsumi embankment was built along the river by Kyugu Tanaka in the Edo period by order of the Shogunate. We can learn about the wisdom of our forefathers, who used the hill cliffs formed by pyroclastic flow from Hakone volcanos to weaken the water flow for river management. We can observe a wide variety of marks made by eruptions of Hakone volca-



nos and Mt. Fuji to learn the history of disasters that have hit the area.



Saiiyo-ii-Temple and avenue of cryptomeria

Waters of the Heisei Era and is maintained by the local residents.

a prefectural natural monument. Kuno stones (Kama stones) made

